

Bohemia and Moravia are compared with.
Slovakia and
Carpatho-Russia. In 1921 to every 100 Jews
there were
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	Bohemia	Moravia.	Slovakia.	Carpatho - HUSSL.
i Under 15 years	144	17-7	29-5	40-0
! 15 and under 70	81-9	76-7	66-4	58-1
70 years and	3-7	5-7	4-1	1-9

In Central Europe there are fewer children
and more adults
among the Jews than among the non-Jews. In
1925, at
Hamburg, 23-8 per cent of all the Jews were
under 20
years, but 28-2 of the non-Jews, and 13-9 per
cent of the
Jews were 60 years old and upwards, but only
9-2 of the
non-Jews. In Eastern Europe there is no
marked difference
in this matter between Jews and non-
Jews, In
Poland, in 1921, 46-7 per cent of the Jews
were under 20
years of age, and 47-6 of the non-Jews; and
6-8 per cent
of the Jews were 60 and upwards, and 7*2 of
the non-
Jews. A comparison of age-groups among the
Jews in New
York in 1925 with those of all white
inhabitants of the
United States in 1920 shows the following
percentages:

Under 20 years	With	57-1
20 years and	the	2-1
under 65	Jews	.
65 years and	.	.
upwards	.	40-8

With all the White Inhabitants.	38* 8	56-0 5-2
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Thus the difference between the Jews and the total white population is insignificant. The Jews of New York, as far as their age-distribution is concerned, stand half-way between those of Central and of Eastern Europe.

The data for the age-incidence among Oriental Jews are very scanty. According to the Egyptian census of 1927, of the Jews of Egyptian nationality (those of foreign nation-